

OFFICIAL.

Joint Resolutions Passed by the Legislature—Session 1870 and 1871.

An Act to Incorporate the Hedges Light Guard, of Edisto, South Carolina.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That P. F. Hedges, Abram Brown, Jonas Grant, Wallace Wescott, and James Hutchinson, under the name and style of the Hedges Light Guard, and their successors and associates, be, and they are respectively incorporated and made and declared a body politic and corporate in deed and in law, and as such body politic shall have the power to use and keep a common seal, and the same to put to alter, to make all necessary by-law not repugnant to the laws of the land, and to have succession of officers and members conformable to such by-laws to use and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any Court of Law or Equity in this State, and to have, use and enjoy all other rights, and be subject to all other liabilities incident to bodies corporate.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue in force for the space of fourteen years from and after its passage.

Approved the 23d day of January, 1871.

An Act to make Appropriations for the payment of the per Diem and Mileage of the Members of the General Assembly and the Salaries of the Subordinate Officers, and other expenses incidental thereto.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That for the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly and the salaries of the subordinate officers, and other expenses incidental thereto, the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, if such necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to furnish to each member of their respective bodies a pay certificate for the amount of his mileage and per diem, to include such dates as the Assembly shall, by Concurrent Resolution, direct.

Sec. 3. That such certificates shall conform to the provisions of Section 23, Article II, of the Constitution of the State, and shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and attested by the Clerk of the Senate, for all members of that body, and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by the Clerk of the same, for all members of that body.

Sec. 4. That the subordinate officers and employees, of this General Assembly, shall in like manner, be furnished with certificates of pay in such amounts as shall be fixed by that branch of the General Assembly to which such officers and employees shall respectively belong: *Provided, however,* That the pay certificates for services common to the House shall be signed by the President of the Senate and countersigned by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 5. That the Treasurer of this State is hereby authorized and directed to pay said certificates out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise disposed of, and to hold the certificates as his vouchers therefor. Approved December 23, 1870.

An Act to vest the title of the State to a lot of land in the Village of Orangeburg, of which Deidrich Klepping died seized, in the Purchaser or Purchasers, who shall pay for the premises, under a Sale by a Decree of the Probate Court of Charleston County, and to direct the Application of the proceeds of sale.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the title of the State to a lot of land, and the buildings thereon, of which Deidrich Klepping died seized, situate on Main or Russell street, in the village and County of Orangeburg, is hereby vested in Alexander Champey and Antoine R. Champey, their heirs and assigns, forever, upon their paying to the Judge of Probate for Charleston the amount of their bid, and fully complying with the terms of sale of said premises, made 4th April, 1870; and, if they fail to comply, said title is hereby vested in any purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns, forever, who shall buy the premises on a re-sale.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied by the Judge of Probate, in the following order: 1. To the payment of any taxes due on the premises; 2. To the payment of the necessary expenses incurred in applying for this Act; 3. To the expenses of administration, including commissions due the administrator of the estate of D. Klepping; 4. To the payment of such debts of the said Deidrich Klepping as are yet unpaid; 5. And the balance (if any) to Mrs. Matie Althold Muller, mother of the said Deidrich Klepping, or to her order.

Approved the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1870.

An Act to Extend the Time for Officers to Qualify.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all officers elected at the recent elections be, and are hereby, allowed until the fifteenth day of January, 1871, to qualify and enter upon the duties of their respective offices, and on failure to qualify within the specified time, their respective offices shall be declared vacant by the Governor.

Sec. 2. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby suspended until after the fifteenth of January next.

Approved December 21st, 1870.

An Act to Incorporate the Stoneville Fire Engine Company of Chester.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That T. S. Mills, R. M. Dunlevy, E. T. Atkinson, J. T. Elliott, David Hemphill, J. H. Vannoy, J. A. Bradley, Jr., by the name and style of the Stoneville Fire

Engine Company, of the town of Chester, and their associates and successors in office be, and are hereby, created and constituted a body corporate and politic, and under the name and style aforesaid, with a capital stock not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, with the right to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to have and to use a common seal, and the same to alter at will and pleasure, and with all other rights, privileges and immunities that are now, or hereafter may be, secured by law to like incorporated bodies.

Sec. 2. That this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and shall remain in force for the term of fourteen years.

Approved January 23d, 1871.

An Act to Recharter the Pumpkintown Turnpike Road, in Pickens County.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Turnpike Road leading from Pumpkintown to Table Rock, in Pickens County, be, and the same is hereby rechartered, in the name of Marcus D. Keith, for the term of fourteen years, with the same rates of toll as those heretofore allowed by law.

Sec. 2. That all persons going to and returning from elections, churches and mills, shall be allowed to pass over the road free of toll.

Approved January 23d, 1871.

Joint Resolution Authorizing the State Librarian to cause to be Prepared an Index to Volume Fourteen of the Statutes of this State.
Whereas, in binding the Statutes of the State of South Carolina at large, designed to form the Fourteenth Volume, it becomes necessary that an index of contents be prepared for the same; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the State Librarian be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be compiled an index of contents to the Fourteenth Volume of the Statutes of this State, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and ninety dollars.

Sec. 2. That the Treasurer of the State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the amount named in the preceding Section, out of any public funds not otherwise appropriated, on the receipt of sufficient evidence of the completion of the work.

Approved the 19th day of December, A. D. 1870.

Joint Resolution Authorizing the County Commissioners of Oconee County to Levy a Special Tax.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in addition to the tax heretofore authorized to be levied, the County Commissioners of Oconee County are hereby authorized to levy and cause to be collected a special tax of one mill on a dollar, the same to be used exclusively to paying the indebtedness of the county.

Approved 23d January, 1871.

Joint Resolution for the Relief of Samuel Cochran, Thomas Cochran, Elizabeth Cochran, Juliana Irvine, Elizabeth Irvine, and Henrietta Irvine.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That, in addition to the tax heretofore authorized to be levied, the County Commissioners of Williamsburg County are hereby authorized to levy, and cause to be collected, a special tax of two mills on a dollar, the same to be used exclusively for the purpose of rebuilding the jail in said county.

Approved the 19th day of January, A. D. 1871.

Joint Resolution Authorizing the County Commissioners of Williamsburg County to Levy a Special Tax.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That, in addition to the tax heretofore authorized to be levied, the County Commissioners of Williamsburg County are hereby authorized to levy, and cause to be collected, a special tax of two mills on a dollar, the same to be used exclusively for the purpose of rebuilding the jail in said county.

Approved the 19th day of January, A. D. 1871.

Ku Klux Order.

The following order was put into the pocket of the jailer at Union, at the time of committing the recent outrages:

"TAKEN BY HABAS CORPUS in silence and in secrecy. Thought has been working, and the benign efficiency of concealment speaks for themselves.

"Once again have we been forced by force to use force. Justice was tame and she had to lean upon us. Information being obtained that a 'doubting Thomas,' the inferior of nothing, the superior of nothing, and of consequence the equal of nothing, who has neither eyes to see the signs of oppression, nor ears to hear the cause of humanity, even though he wears the judicial staff, had ordered some guilty prisoners from here to the City of Columbia, and of injustice and prejudice, for an unfair trial of life, thus eluding at the wheel spokes of Destiny, then this thing was created and projected, otherwise it would have never been. We yield to the inevitable and inexorable, and account this the best. 'Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth,' is our motto—We want peace, but this cannot be till justice returns. We want and will have justice, but this cannot be till the bleeding fight of freedom is fought. Until then the Moloch of Iniquity will have his victims, even if the Michael of Justice must have his martyrs.

K. K. K."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.

Sales of cotton, yesterday, 30 bales—midling 134c.

Cotton firm—midling 14; receipts 1,190 bales; sales 700; stock 32,892.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.

Cotton steady and quiet—midling 14; receipts 100 bales; sales 375; stock 15,545.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.

Cotton opened steady—uplands 7; Orleans 7 1/2.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Cotton firm and in moderate demand, with sales of 6,740 bales, at 15 1/2. Gold, 114 1/2.

The Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

The Union Outrage.
We give the full account of this dreadful outrage, as promised last week. The heavy denunciations of the entire Press and public of this State, of all parties, is condemning the act. The most bitter enemy of the State and its peace, of the South and our race, could do nothing more calculated to injure all of us. Such acts are a victory for the enemy. And the strong ultra Radicals, all over the United States, regard every such proceeding as annexing a new fortress to their political territory, from whose batteries they continue to hurl shells filled with stench and lies against the whole State, the whole South, in fact. It is "furnishing occasion to those who desire occasion" of reproach and malice.

The Ku Klux Outrages in Union.
The Union Times of the 17th inst., contains the annexed particulars of the recent outrages in that County:

It seems that the Sheriff, Philip Dunn, received, late on Thursday evening, 9th inst., by the hands of a colored man, an Express package, which proved to be a writ of Habeas Corpus, to remove to Columbia, as early possible, the three prisoners, Sylvanus Wright, Andy Thomson, and Joe Vanlue, who were then lying in jail suffering from wounds inflicted by the Ku Klux some weeks ago. The late hour at which the Sheriff received this writ on Thursday, and the illness of the prisoners, made it impossible for him to make the necessary arrangements to remove them when the train for Columbia left here on Friday morning. The knowledge of this writ being in our town, was kept so profoundly secret that we knew nothing of it when we started for Columbia on Friday, and the first intimation we had of it was to Columbia on Saturday. No train left here for Columbia after Friday until Monday, and the Sheriff had, as he supposed, very secretly made every arrangement to remove the prisoners on Monday.

This was the condition of affairs up to Sunday night about 12 o'clock, when suddenly a large number of mounted men, estimated at from 500 to 700, in black gowns with masks fitting to their faces, rode into town, placed a strong picket guard at each road entrance and ordered every light to be put out. It was a very dark and rainy night, peculiarly suited to the dark deeds to be enacted. These men rode to the jail, broke through the outer door and suddenly presented themselves before the jailer, Mr. H. T. Hughes and his family, and Mr. L. B. Hill, Deputy Sheriff, who were all asleep, and demanded the keys to the cells.

This was refused and resistance made by the officers which so exasperated the Ku Klux that they violently threw down the officers and tied them together to a rock post in front of the jail. They then went to Mrs. Hughes, the jailer's wife, presented a pistol to her head and threatened to blow out her brains if she did not tell them where the keys were. In her fright she pointed to where they could find the keys. They then took her and her child from the jail and carried them to a neighbor, assuring Mrs. H. that her husband would not be injured. They then took from the jail Sylvanus Wright, Andy Thomson, Ellison Scott, Bill Fincher, Aaron Thomson, Amos McKissick, Barrett Edwards and Tom Byars, prisoners implicated in the murder of Matt Stevens, Matt Bolo, imprisoned for the burning of Mr. Estes' house, and Joe Vanlue, who was in prison for killing Matt Daniel Smith, while acting as deputy Sheriff, the night after the murder of Matt Stevens, tied them and carried them, with the jailer and deputy Sheriff, out of town. As soon as they were ready to start from the jail, a shrill keen whistle was blown, and in a marvelous short time the pickets came in, tall into ranks, four deep, and all marched up the Spartanburg road—the procession reached, in close order from the Presbyterian Church to the jail. On the way out some of them appeared to take delight in insulting and tantalizing Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hill. One of them crammed the accompanying circular into Mr. Hughes' pocket and made him promise that it should be published. When they arrived near Sharif Dunn's residence, about half a mile from the jail, they told Hughes and Hill to go back—they would allow them five minutes to reach the jail. Of course they tried to "make the time" but it was a difficult task, as they were still tied together, with their arms pinioned behind them by a strong cord; and on reaching town were completely exhausted, but truly thankful, even to the Ku Klux, for letting them off with no greater punishment than a terrible fright. Poor fellows, we learn they looked more like ghosts than living beings. Early on Monday morning the lifeless bodies of Sylvanus Wright and Andy Thomson were discovered suspended from a hickory tree, about a mile and a half from town, while Tom Byars, Bill Fincher, Ellison Scott, Joe Vanlue, Barrett Edwards and Aaron Thomson were tied to small trees near by and their bodies perforated with rifle balls. The remaining two, Mae Bolo and Amos McKissick have not been heard of since.

The firing aroused the people living around and every order was distinctly heard. As soon as the deed was accomplished the band rapidly left in all directions.

Pine Stock.

Mr. M. E. KAVIS, of Abbeville County, at his mills on Saluda River, lately killed ten hogs of one litter—all very high average weight. The highest weighed 538 pounds. They were of the Chester and Essex stock, seventeen months old. He killed one Berkshire and Essex 16 months old, which weighed 500 pounds.

Troops for Union.

A detachment of troops, United States regulars, Major Brewster commanding, has been ordered to Union, to be stationed there for the purpose of quelling the Ku Klux outrages occurring in that County. They left Columbia on Saturday last, and doubtless reached there the same day. Others will no doubt soon follow.

The United States Steamship Tennessee,

with the San Domingo Commissioners, has arrived safely at San Domingo.

Incendiarism.
The stables on the lot of Gen. W. K. KASLER, in this place, were set on fire Monday evening, about half past seven o'clock. The fire broke out in the loft where there was fodder, and made such progress that the building was rapidly consumed. The Fire Companies were quickly on hand, but before they could lend assistance it was too late. Gen. KASLER's loss must amount to \$500, at least. Our citizens should be vigilant. The City Council should offer a reward for the discovery and punishment of the incendiary. We noticed a week or two since, that Gov. SCOTT has commenced offering large rewards for the apprehension of fire criminals. We hope the Governor will repeat the commendable act in every instance. Let all house burners as well as other great criminals, know that every power in the State, from the Governor down to the humblest honest citizen, is bound to prosecute and punish such awful crimes. Thirty years in the hard penitentiary is now the penalty.

The Election for Judge.
On Friday last, the Legislature met in joint assembly, to elect a Judge, in the place of Judge VANDERKAM. The candidates nominated were W. E. EARLE, Esq., Montgomery Moss, Gen. J. C. WINSTON, Col. S. FAIR, Col. WILLIAMS and HOGG; the latter was with raw and Col. WILLIAMS rose in his place and declined, so the votes were given for the other candidates, Moss and EARLE receiving the two highest numbers, but neither enough to elect. A second vote ensued, great confusion followed, the presiding officer announced Moss elected, and adjourned the assembly, while the friends of EARLE did not believe it, and it would seem, from the action of both houses next day, that the Legislature was satisfied that there was a miscount, or wrong counted. So they abrogated the whole proceedings, and it is proposed to hold an election next Friday, 24th inst. Every indication at present betokens the election of W. E. EARLE. In fact it is thought that if a correct account of the votes had been made out, that he was really elected last Friday.

Since the above was written, we learn from the Columbia papers that the election was to have taken place yesterday, 21st, by subsequent agreement, and the result is now no doubt known.

Brutal Outrage.
The Columbia Phenix of the 14th inst., gives the particulars of the shooting of Mr. ARTHUR GIBBS, an engineer on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, which occurred on the 13th. That paper says:

"Shortly after the passenger train went out yesterday morning, a construction train, also departed. When this train neared Smith's creek bridge, the engineer discovered a man on the track; he immediately blew his whistle, when the individual (who carried a double barrel gun) went down the embankment, and as the train passed, he deliberately discharged both barrels into the cab—wounding the engineer, Mr. GIBBS, fatally, as is supposed—one charge striking him in the face as he looked from the window; the two firemen were also slightly injured. Both of Mr. GIBBS' eyes were put out, and his face so disfigured as to be unrecognizable. After firing, the man walked a short distance, when he stopped and re-loaded his gun. As soon as possible the train was reversed and backed to Columbia, where the wounded man was properly cared for.

DREYER GIBSON, a young man of unsound mind, who has been out of the asylum less than a year, has been arrested, who confessed to the deed, saying that he was on the trestle when the ears approached, and thinking they meant to run over him, he stepped one side, and 'gave the engineer both barrels.' He has been committed to jail, and will be examined by physicians.

The Trial of C. C. Bowen for Bigamy.
The jury in Washington stood 11 for conviction to one for acquittal in this case; the presiding judge discharged them because they would not agree; in doing so, he expressed himself astonished that the recent jurymen could resist the evidence. He plainly intimated his suspicion that the one obstinate man must have been bribed by somebody, but would not say he was.

BOWEN represents the Charleston District in Congress. He will have to undergo another trial. He is indicted now in two cases for bigamy; he has three wives living, according to his accusers. We may find more hereafter for the details of the evidence in this extraordinary case.

Religious Services.
Preaching in the Baptist Church every evening is still continued with good congregations, and also after 4 o'clock prayer meetings. On Thursday, at 11 o'clock, there will be a meeting for prayer for colleges and institutions of learning. We understand the different churches in the place will unite together in this service. Rev. Mr. NEWBAM is expected in Greenville during this week. We trust the efforts of our Christian people to impress the community with the inestimable importance of religion, may meet with large success. To this end, the co-operation of all the Churches has been invoked, that the blessings of a revival may be shared by all.

Fire in Spartanburg County.
We learn that the stables of Mr. JAMES DUNHAM, residing about ten miles from LEXINGTON, in Spartanburg County, were consumed by fire on Friday night last, about 7 o'clock. It is not known whether the horses were rescued or not. The stables were set on fire in three or four places, simultaneously. The incendiaries were tracked for a considerable distance, but were not captured.

Philadelphia Papers.

We return thanks to Mr. HENRY M. PERRY, now attending lectures at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, for copies of the Philadelphia City Item and Evening Star. Besides other interesting matter, they contain the details of a very extensive bank robbery.

Gen. MAGRUDER died at Galveston, Texas, on Sunday last, as we learn from telegraphic despatches.

Col S. S. CRITTENDEN is on a short visit home.

Mr. P. A. McDAVID, of Oak Lawn Township, has removed to the City, and will occupy the house recently purchased by Dr. J. M. SULLIVAN.

Fifty Seven Indians have been in town the past few days.

The circular of A. C. KAUFMAN is in type, but crowded out; will be published.

The "Worm Candy" in use is Wineman's Crystallized Worm Drops!

FROM COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 18th, 1871.
Messrs. Editors—As you intimated in your last issue, the good that the Legislature has done in the last two weeks, consists, not in the acts passed, but in striking out the enacting clauses of a great many bills on their second reading. I doubt if ever before so many subjects of legislation have ever come up before any previous legislature, and so little legislation of positive benefit to the people accomplished. The people have cause to feel disappointed with the present government. The tone of the Governor's message, his declaration of purpose to promote and favor all measures looking to the general welfare and to conciliate and harmonize the antagonistic elements of the body politic, was an implied promise of amendment. The Republican leaders, too, upon being arraigned before the people during the last canvass, made promises of reformation; in all these promises, expressed and implied, the people have been disappointed. There has not been a single act passed by this Legislature, that I can now call to mind, calculated in the least to win the confidence or respect of the tax payers of the State—they have done nothing to mitigate the just opposition and indignation raised against the preceding administration. The present administration seems to misconceive the objects of governments—they act upon the principle that the government is for the benefit of the rulers and place-holders, and not of the people.

If Governor SCOTT desires to conciliate the good opinion of the white people and property holders of the State, he has nothing to do but to evince a determined purpose to protect their rights. There is a discrepancy of nearly a million of dollars between the financial agent KIMMOND and Treasurer PARKER's reports. The Land Commissioners, Leslie and DeLarge, bid defiance to the government, and make no report of their administrations. A Senatorial inquiry into the enormous expenditure of \$23,000 incurred by the investigating committee of the 3rd Congressional District, developed the fact that Mr. CRESS was drawn from the treasury \$7,500 more than is accounted for. If Governor SCOTT would compel his law officer, the Attorney General, to prosecute these cases, and use all other appliances at his command, to ferret out and bring to punishment all parties who are guilty of fraud and embezzlement, he would entitle himself to the support and friendship of the people; but so long as he is tacitly acquiescent in these outrages upon them, he need not be surprised that they continue their opposition to him and his carpet-bag administration. The world ought by this time to be able to understand the predicament of South Carolina—she is under the domination of carpet baggers, black and white, the three best specimens of whom are now somewhere notorious, having the highest honors in the gift of their constituency; viz.: HOGG, WHITMORE and BOWEN. The latter, as your readers know, is now under an indictment for bigamy, and his present last wife—the "unkindest cut of all"—has indicted him for deserting her. These three "gentlemen" are the distinguished representatives of the carpet-bag fraternity, and by these the world may judge them all.

The two events that have created the greatest excitement lately, have been the kukluxing at Union, and the election of Judge for the 7th Circuit. In regard to the former, the ruling powers, while all deeply deplore such occurrences, fail to comprehend the causes and the remedy; they have discarded the idea of martial law as a remedy and have appealed to the President of the United States for an army to maintain order and protect the lives of citizens in certain counties, and notwithstanding Governor SCOTT made the call upon the President for troops, it was thought that the President might delay the matter too long, and a motion was made and carried in the House that the Speaker appoint three discreet men, without regard to party, to go to Washington and lay before the President a fair and truthful version of the facts; Messrs. Whipper, Nuckles and Wilkes were appointed. They will no doubt state the facts, but I fear will fail to show to the President that his standing army is only a temporary protection, that the causes that produced the outbreaks and violations of law still exist, and will continue to exist until the government is superseded by one that can command the respect and support of all classes of people.

The election for Judge took place on Thursday. Messrs. Earle, Moss, Winemith and Fair were nominated. The first ballot resulted without choice; the second ballot was entered into immediately, and at the close it was seen that the election lay between Earle and Moss; the members then began changing their votes, and while a half dozen or more were calling upon the President to announce their change of vote, the President announced that Mr. Moss had received seventy votes—being a majority of the votes cast—was duly elected. Upon this, the confusion was perfectly indescribable, twenty or thirty crying "Mr. President," at the top of their voices and others shouting "Fraud! fraud!" and half the house on their feet, wishing to speak. The Senate retired amidst the greatest excitement and confusion. On Friday, both houses expunged the proceedings of the joint assembly from their respective journals and declared the election void; pending the debate on the validity of the election, Mr. Moss returned his certificate of election. The election will probably take place next Friday. If the President had given time to members to change their votes, I think Captain Earle would have been elected.

The Appropriation Bill has been printed, and is the special order for Monday. It provides for Salaries, \$174,000; for Executive Department, \$37,800; Judiciary, \$25,800; ordinary civil expenses, \$639,194.40, (of which \$482,594.40 is to pay interest on the public debt.) Extraordinary Expenses, \$37,000; Educational, \$185,000; Military, \$37,000. Included in the ordinary civil expenses is an item of \$100,000 for the contingent account of the State; and in the list of extraordinary expenses is an item of \$30,000 for continuing the construction of the Penitentiary. How the contingent account of the State can run up to \$100,000 honestly, is more than I can conceive, and the Penitentiary, when completed, ought not to cost more than half the money, to say nothing of the buildings already completed. There are about 300 convicts in the Penitentiary, and their labor ought to be utilized in the construction of the additional buildings. The work is not obliged to be finished in a year; if it takes five years, it does not matter, the convicts ought to be kept at this work and they can finish it with a trifling appropriation for the employment of experts to superintend them.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Hurly, granting aid to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, but the provisions and tenor of the bill have not yet transpired. The charter of the Cheraw and Greenville Railroad has had its second reading. Mr. Hurly has also introduced a bill to create a shorting funded debt, of \$1,200,000, to mature in twenty years, at 6 per cent, and with proceeds to retire all

the present funded debt of the State. It provides for a special tax to pay interest on same, and also a special tax of 2 per cent on said debt to create a sinking fund to liquidate the bonds, and guarantee that the proceeds thereof shall be made available to the people, and that a two-thirds vote of the people, who shall vote on the matter with Mr. Hurly? Why does he want the debt of the State consolidated? Does he fear the future? Are there any bondholders? Does he fear the creditors? Does he fear the class of debtors? Bonds are cheap now, and they may get a great deal cheaper. Mr. Hurly prefers a foreign debt. Mr. Whitmore has introduced in the Senate a bill to repeal the act granting additional aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad, and also to redeem the bonds of said Company authorized by the State, unless they be hypothecated. Mr. KIMMOND is in the city, and we shall probably find out how much the State owes him, and what South Carolina bonds are worth in New York, and also the little matter of discrepancy between himself and Mr. PARKER may be arranged. Yours truly, W. E. EARLE.

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Corrected Weekly by

A. C. KAUFMAN

Banker and Broker, No. 25 Broad Street.

State Securities—South Carolina, old—@75 do new, @60; do, registered stock, @65.
State Securities—Georgia, Ga. Bonds, @78; do, do, @75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Railroad Bonds—Blue Ridge (first mortgage)—@60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Railroad Bonds—Savannah and Charleston (1st mort)—@85; do, do, @80; do, do, @75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Railroad Bonds—Savannah and Charleston (2nd mort)—@75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Railroad Bonds—Spartanburg and Union, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Bank of Charleston, @100; do, do, @95; do, do, @90; do, do, @85; do, do, @80; do, do, @75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Bank of Columbia, @100; do, do, @95; do, do, @90; do, do, @85; do, do, @80; do, do, @75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Bank of Georgetown, @100; do, do, @95; do, do, @90; do, do, @85; do, do, @80; do, do, @75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Bank of South Carolina, @100; do, do, @95; do, do, @90; do, do, @85; do, do, @80; do, do, @75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Bank of Chester, @100; do, do, @95; do, do, @90; do, do, @85; do, do, @80; do, do, @75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Bank of Hamburg, @100; do, do, @95; do, do, @90; do, do, @85; do, do, @80; do, do, @75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do, @5; do, do, @0.
Bank of Newberry, @100; do, do, @95; do, do, @90; do, do, @85; do, do, @80; do, do, @75; do, do, @70; do, do, @65; do, do, @60; do, do, @55; do, do, @50; do, do, @45; do, do, @40; do, do, @35; do, do, @30; do, do, @25; do, do, @20; do, do, @15; do, do, @10; do, do